

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

# Bismarck Tribune.

VOL. 2.

BISMARCK, D. T., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1874.

NO. 14.

The Bismarck Tribune.

An Independent Newspaper published by  
THE BISMARCK TRIBUNE CO.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:  
One year, \$2.00. Three months, .75.  
Six months, 1.25. Single copies, 10.

ADVERTISING RATES.  
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and more convenient for us.  
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## NOTES AND NEWS.

Rev. T. M. Eddy is dead.  
Mark Smith of New York is dead.  
The typhoon in China cost \$5,000,000.  
There is talk of another paper at Brainerd.  
"Harry Cornwell," the British poet is dead.  
The Queen of the South Sea Islands goes barefoot.  
Paymaster Wm. F. A. Torbet, of the Navy, is  
dead.  
Fred Grant will be married on the 20th; gold in the  
grass roots.  
East Minneapolis will try to water itself from  
Artesian well.  
Second Lt. Russell Thayer of the 11th Infantry  
has resigned.  
Ughey and Vignaud, the billiardists, have arrived  
from Europe.  
A new edition of Norwood, Beecher's novel, is to  
be published.  
Who killed the Emma mines? is the latest finan-  
cial conundrum.  
St. Louis people are moving for a narrow gauge  
railway to Bismarck.  
The Lincoln Monument at Springfield, Ill., will be  
unveiled to-morrow.  
War has been declared between China and Japan,  
a London dispatch says.  
The *Clarion* Shenoy *Vindicator* is the name of a  
campaign paper in Minnesota.  
Only three counties in Georgia gave Republican  
majorities in the last campaign.  
One of the cavalry boys inherited a colored lady at  
Calro and got thrashed by her husband.  
A checkered shirt and four dollars qualifies a  
South Carolina negro for the Legislature.  
Gen. Sheridan protests against troops being sent  
out of his department; he needs 'em, he thinks.  
John Kelly, a Tammany schemer, wants Mayor  
Havemeyer to pay him fifty thousand dollars for slander.  
The population of India is 400 to the square mile  
and is increasing at the rate of one hundred million  
in ten years.  
The Thirtieth Infantry has been ordered south.  
Lt. Col. Morrow has gone south with 6 companies  
of his regiment.  
Ex-Lt. Gov. Yale will go to the Lower House of  
the Minnesota Legislature this winter—and that will  
make him speaker.  
Post Master General J. A. J. has kicked the middle  
men out of his office, and won't let claim agents pro-  
secute claims in his department.  
Mother-in-law Morse insists that Mrs. Tilton is still  
as pure as the virgin Mary. She admits, however,  
that she was desecrated in love with Beecher.  
Any girl may raise a mousethroat by shaving the upper  
lip every day for about a month. A St. Louis  
girl has demonstrated this fact, and now wishes she  
hadn't.  
Kellogg feels bad, thinks he is misrepresented, and  
insists Northern men holding office in the South do  
not get a fair "shake"—they can't get themselves  
into the papers except adversely.  
A New Hampshire school teacher committed sui-  
cide because of a mother's curse, running as follows:  
"Mac, your son was cut off in infancy, and your daugh-  
ter died in shame or sorrow before twenty."  
Big Tree and seven Kiowas and White Horse and  
19 Cheyennes went into Cheyenne Agency a few days  
ago with professions of friendship and Agent Miles  
made prisoners of them but sent two agents out to  
invite the remainder of their bands.  
Roscoe Conkling, Wm. M. Evans, S. F. Tracy,  
John K. Porter, W. O. Bartlett, John Graham and  
T. S. Sherman will appear for Beecher in the coming  
suits against him. Man, Carpenter will probably ask  
Tilton, Ben. Butler suits for libel.  
Game is plentiful hereabouts, especially draw  
poker and old sledge, and in fair condition.—N. P.  
Mirror.  
The editor of the *Mirror* ought to know, for he is a  
capital hunter of that line of game.—Glyndon Ga-  
selle.  
And thereby hangs a tale.  
A gunpowder explosion occurred near London, a  
few days ago which was heard twenty miles. Five  
persons were killed and many hurt, many trees up-  
rooted, and houses two miles away were cracked,  
and those near by destroyed. The explosion was that of  
a barge loaded with powder on regatta canal. Several  
persons died from fright. If Butler could only have  
had such an explosion at Fort Fisher he would have  
been happy.  
The following is a Colorado candidate's appeal to  
his friends:  
I propose to have a switch put in at the county seat  
in a few minutes after my election; I promise to pro-  
vide the switch myself. I pledge myself to pro-  
duce rain whenever needed, thereby avoiding the  
necessity of irrigation will benefit grasshoppers from  
the land; and reader this Eldorado of the West a  
Garden of Eden; I will work for nothing and board my-  
self. I have a plan, on a scale of forty-two years old, and  
elect the undersigned to a seat in Congress.  
A Washington letter to the Cincinnati *Genette*  
says:—This same Gen. Butler, with his shining fore-  
head and shining eyes, is now the most methodical  
man living. Every letter he receives he personally  
services and publishes. After becoming ac-  
quainted with the *Genette*, he has become a regular  
reader of the *Genette*; and he has the custom of  
the letter to the *Genette* in his hand, and on the  
back of the *Genette* he has written a notice to  
any letter that he has ever received, and the *Genette*  
reply to give to it.

## TELEGRAMS.

Reported Specially for the Bis-  
marck Tribune.



CROW CHANTICLEER!  
CROW !!

THE COUNTRY IS SAVED!

DAKOTA MUST AND SHALL  
BE DIVIDED!

Kidder Elected by 1,200  
Majority!

ELECTIONS IN OHIO AND  
ELSEWHERE.

TIDINGS FROM THE IN-  
DIAN TERRITORY.

McKenzie Chastises the Chey-  
enne Indians.

PRESIDENT GRANT VISITS THE  
CREEK NATION.

Ben. Butler Nominated—Interesting  
General News.

### CASS COUNTY.

FARGO, Oct. 13.—Cass County gives  
Armstrong 26; Kidder 279.

### STUTSMAN.

JANESTOWN, Oct. 14.—Kidder 25;  
Armstrong 28. A very light vote was  
polled.

### GRAND FORKS.

GRAND FORKS, Oct. 13.—This precinct  
gives Kidder 85 majority.

### PEMBINA.

PEMBINA, Oct. 13.—Armstrong 19;  
Kidder 61.

### GOOSE RIVER.

GOOSE RIVER, Oct. 13.—Armstrong  
39; Kidder 38.

### YANKTON.

YANKTON, Oct. 13.—Armstrong in  
this city has 57 majority. Nine pre-  
cincts in this county give Kidder 265  
majority. Indications are that Kidder  
has carried every county in Southern  
Dakota, and he is elected by at least  
1,300 majority.

### OHIO ELECTION.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 14.—In the elec-  
tion yesterday the Democrats have  
probably gained 4 congressmen and  
elected a Secretary of State, by 5,000  
majority.

### INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 14.—The Repub-  
licans gain a congressman in the First  
District; Democrats one in the Fifth.  
The Legislature is Republican.

### IOWA.

DES MOINES, Oct. 14.—Full Republican  
delegation elected to Congress. The  
Republican majority in the State about  
as usual.

### NEBRASKA.

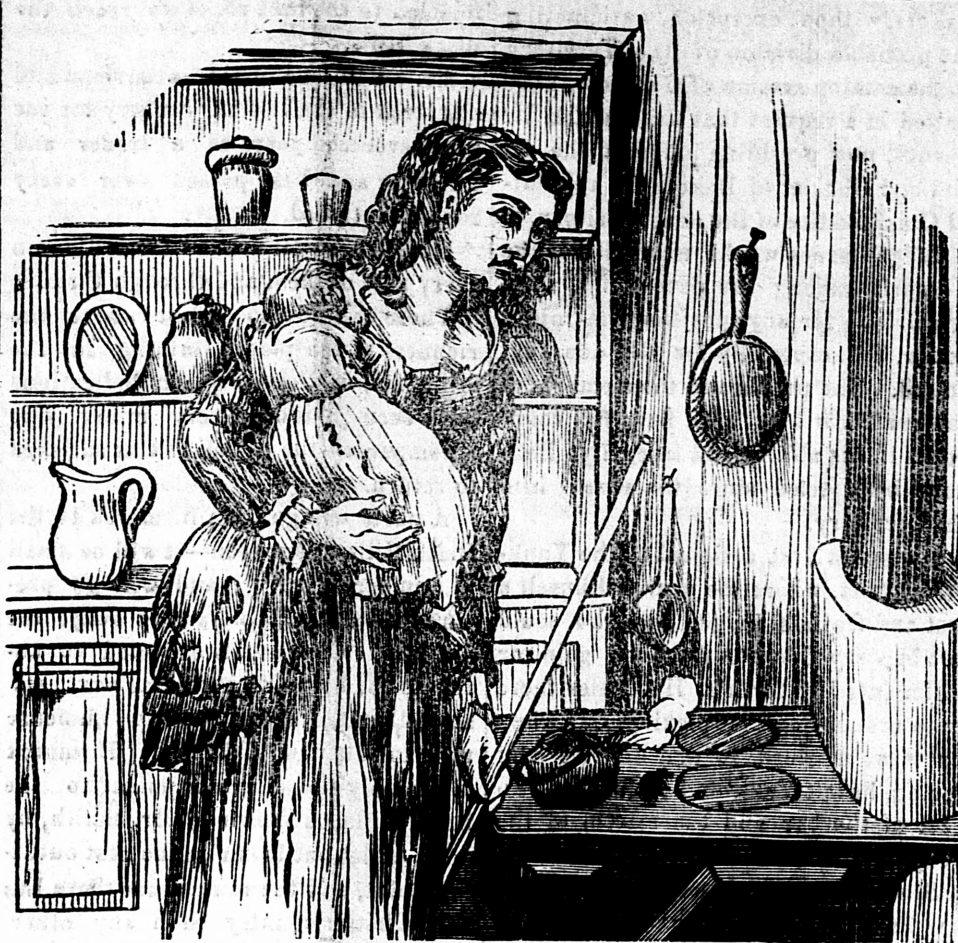
OMAHA, Oct. 14.—Nebraska gives the  
Republican ticket 10,000 majority. The  
Legislature is Republican, assuring  
the election of a Republican in the place of  
Tipton.

### DAKOTA.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 14.—No details of the  
election in Southern Dakota, but Kid-  
der reported elected by 1,200 majority.

### INDIANS.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, Oct. 13.—Gen.  
McKenzie in marching from the south  
after repelling two attacks on the 26th  
and 27th, by marching on the 27th sur-  
prised at sunrise next morning the  
camp of the Cheyennes and killed  
on Jut Creek near the forks of the Red



Seek inspiration from the goddess whose temple is the kitchen, and whose throne the cooking stove, whose  
royal sceptre the broom-stick, and whose crown the frying pan, and then, perchance, you may see clearly to  
cast out the whisky shops from the ruins of your short-sighted and thirsty brothers.—Mrs. Linda W.  
Slaughter, in the "New Crusade."

1874.

## BURLEIGH COUNTY ELEC- TION RETURNS.

CANDIDATES.	PRECINCTS.				Totals.
	Bismarck Pre- dict.	Painted Woods Precinct.	Stevens Pre- dict.	Beaver Creek Precinct.	
FOR DELEGATE.					
J. P. Kidder	245			21	
M. K. Armstrong	141			6	
Scattering					
FOR MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL.					
B. F. Slaughter	175			4	
E. A. Williams	205			17	
Scattering					
FOR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.					
W. T. McKay	153			2	
R. D. Gutgesell	156			4	
E. Hackett	217			17	
Geo. Hosworth	239			19	
Scattering					
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.					
W. H. H. Mercer	382				
Scattering					
FOR SHERIFF.					
Chas. H. McCarty	194				
W. McLeer	185				
Scattering					
FOR JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.					
P. W. Lewis	189				
C. W. Freede	142				
H. M. Davis	234				
Day & Stewart	234				
Scattering					
FOR CONSTABLE.					
Thomas J. Madden	185				
C. A. Galloway	161				
Scattering					
Total					

The Republican Territorial ticket re-  
ceived 153 votes in the Bismarck pre-  
cinct; the Democratic Territorial ticket  
226, showing a Democratic majority of  
73, while Kidder, Republican, had 105  
majority, showing good work by his  
friends.

"Christian Capitalists" are what is  
wanted now to take the position of  
traders at the Indian Agencies. Orville  
Grant, a christian capitalist, brother  
of the President, has been recently ap-  
pointed to one of the best agencies on  
the Upper Missouri.

The Watsonville, (Cal.) *Pajaronian*,  
flying at its head the name of W. D.  
Palmer, as one of the editors, has been  
laid upon our table. It is neatly printed  
and well edited. Palmer wants to  
open a scalp insurance agency in con-  
nection with the *Tribune* for the benefit  
of the families of the Black Hills im-  
migrants.

When and How to go to the Black  
Hills gold Mines.  
[From the *Bozeman Courier*.]

EDITOR *COURIER*.—An article in a late  
number of the *Bozeman Herald* on the  
new El Dorado says "the season is too  
far advanced to encourage a stampede  
to that country this year." To this I  
cannot agree. That paying diggings  
exist in the Black Hills is no longer  
doubted. Gen. Custer himself and a  
dozen correspondents of Eastern news-  
papers who accompanied him, all agree  
in saying so. Then we have men in

Eastern Montana who have found good  
prospects in that region, and will en-  
gage to lead an expedition to their dis-  
coveries. If the Bozeman Expedition  
of last spring had gone directly to the  
Black Hills, it would undoubtedly have  
resulted in opening that country to set-  
tlement ere this, and disclosing some of  
the richest gold mines on the continent.  
(In saying this I do not wish to be un-  
derstood as disparaging the efforts of  
the brave men engaged in that enter-  
prise.) And this very fall is the time  
for mountaineers "to make the break;"  
they can get into the new El Dorado in  
October or November much more  
easily and safely than in the spring  
months. Next month, or the month  
following, the water will be low in all  
the streams, the largest of which can  
be crossed without difficulty, either by  
teams or pack animals; and then the  
hostile Indians will generally have  
gathered to their winter quarters, their  
horses being run down through the  
summer's chase and excursions. The  
expedition could go to the gold country  
in 25 days traveling and average only  
10 miles a day. Twenty days more—  
by all working harmoniously and in  
unison—the men could erect comfort-  
able cabins and an invincible block-  
house. If this plan is not adopted  
Eastern men will have that region over-  
run before Montanians can get in, as  
the Black Hills region is accessible from  
the eastern side at any time; and we  
would find much difficulty in crossing  
some of the intervening streams just  
after the spring "break-up." Under my  
plan, each man throughout, including  
seven months' provisions according to  
army ration standard; and each man  
must furnish himself in the next expe-  
dition, for the people of Gallatin county  
can give no more as a gratuity. Already  
75 names are enrolled, and none have  
yet been sent in from the mining camps.  
I urge miners in all the old camps—  
especially in those where the water is  
beginning to fail—who wish to chance  
the new mines, and are able to furnish  
their own outfit and equipments, to  
send their names to J. V. Bogert, of  
this place, at once, so as to make it a  
preconcerted movement. I believe 300  
men, amply provisioned and armed,  
could be thus got together here by the  
first of October.

I hope, Mr. Editor, your contempora-  
ries will copy, and oblige  
AN OLD STAMPEDEE.

From the Black Hills Direct.  
Mr. Richard Mathieson, who was one  
of the favored few that accompanied  
Custer's grand summer picnic expe-  
dition to the Black Hills, called at the  
*Press and Dakotan* office yesterday, and  
entertained its inmates with an account  
of the country and his experience there.  
He has just arrived from Bismarck, and  
is glad to reach Yankton, his former  
home, having a brother here in busi-  
ness and hosts of acquaintances.  
Mr. Mathieson confirms in the strong-  
est terms the general accounts of Custer  
and other writers, of the beauty, fertility  
and natural resources of the valleys of  
the Black Hills as a farming country,  
and the great abundance of the best  
water, timber, grass and other attrac-  
tions. He declares his belief that they  
did not examine the best or most valu-  
able part of the country, and that a  
more prolonged survey would reveal  
greater things still.

As to the question of gold, he sub-  
stantiates all the reasonable accounts  
published, and declares that the soil in  
Custer Valley is rich enough to afford  
\$20 to \$25 per day to the miner. He  
has been there, and with his own hands  
mined and washed the yellow shining  
particles from the soil. He showed us  
a small specimen, a remnant of the  
"color" left from a panful of earth taken  
from the very surface, though it  
was gradually diminishing from loss, as  
he is constantly called on to show some  
of the genuine Black Hills gold.

When asked how it was that one  
or two of the Professors of Geology  
reported that they saw no gold, he said  
that those fine gentlemen did not trouble  
themselves to search for it, or get  
down to regular mining with the spade  
and pan. He gives his word that there  
are good paying diggings there, and  
this, when substantiating all other  
reports, is quite enough to satisfy any  
one.—*Press and Dakotan*.

## A Lively and Ably Edited News- paper.

We acknowledge the receipt of a  
magnificent Chromo-Lithograph of the  
popular Cavalry Commander, General  
Custer, of Black Hills fame. It is given  
as a premium to subscribers to that live  
and ably edited newspaper, the Bis-  
marck *Tribune*. By the way, if any of  
our readers conclude to hazard a trip  
to the new Eldorado, they should send  
for the *Tribune* and get posted up on  
the manner of going, and in fact all  
matters pertaining to the Black Hills, as  
that paper makes the subject a specialty.  
—*Mar. Co. (Minn.) Sentinel*.

IMPERFECT PAGE



Bismarck, D. T., Oct. 14, 1874.

# THE ELECTION.

On election day in Bismarck, every saloon was closed, and good order and good nature prevailed on every hand. The contest was a close one for some of the local offices, and some tall work was done at the polls for Armstrong, led by J. P. Dunn, one of our leading merchants, J. A. Emmons, who perhaps has a more extended acquaintance among the old river men than any other in the country, Dennis Hennefin, Mark Kellogg, Alex. McKenzie and "Nobby" Collins.

Up to the evening previous to the election, no Armstrong work had been done, but the boys made the most of their time on election day.

It will be seen that Judge Kidder walked off with a handsome Democratic vote, gaining largely on his ticket. This result probably came from the fact that Armstrong persistently refused to become a candidate, and several leading Democrats who would have favored him under other circumstances, committed, not only themselves, but the Democratic County Convention to Kidder.

Judge Kidder should congratulate himself, however, on the handsome vote given him, though it took judicious and persistent work to do it, while that given to Armstrong was a testimonial of confidence, freely given by a people who know him, and know that he has served them well. While the TRIBUNE did not support him, it had no occasion to hurl rocks at him—not even a brick, though we are confident, and insisted that Judge Kidder could do, not only this section, but all of Dakota the most good.

In the Red River Valley the vote seems to be almost solid for Kidder, as we were confident it would be, while he seems to have carried every county in Southern Dakota, electing him by not less than twelve hundred majority.

# THE TRIBUNE.

In the campaign just closed, the TRIBUNE has taken an active part. Without regard to party it has given its support where it chose, or withheld it when it seemed good policy to do so, and its publishers challenge its opponents to point to a single instance where it has not treated them fairly, or where it has misrepresented them.

In no case has the TRIBUNE appealed to the prejudices of the people, but in every instance, to their intelligence. Its views have been expressed candidly but decidedly, and in all cases respect was shown for the feelings and opinions of others. The opposition candidate for delegate was handled without gloves, but the charges brought against him were so direct and truthful, that he abandoned the field in disgust, admitting that he could not be elected.

In the local campaign, the opposing candidates were our friends and neighbors, and each were entitled to a degree of respect, and as there were no public interests at stake the TRIBUNE did not deem it fair or prudent to take a hand in the contest.

The TRIBUNE professes to be an independent paper—not Republican, not Democratic, not neutral, but wholly independent. With it, independence does not mean a disposition to find fault with the party in power in the interest of the opposition, nor does it mean that its columns are for sale to any interest that will pay a satisfactory price, but it means that the publishers intend to publish a newspaper untrammelled by party, independent of rings; and in doing so it will treat all parties fairly, state the issues truly, and support whom it chooses—Democratic, Republican, or Independent candidates;—giving always its reasons for its course, which may or may not be satisfactory to its readers.

The TRIBUNE seeks to build up a reputation for candor and fair dealing that will be worth a thousand fold more to it than would be worth the favors of politicians. It is business that is wanted, not political crumbs.

The publishers now have the satisfaction of knowing that they have a larger circulation than all the papers on the Northern Pacific outside of Duluth, and that the TRIBUNE is widely quoted,

and almost universally esteemed. The manager of the New York World, in a personal letter to the editor, says: "Your paper, if I may be allowed to congratulate you, is one of the very best that comes to us."

# JUDGE A. H. BARNES.

The members of the bar of Northern Dakota, without exception, anticipating the probable division of the Territory at the coming session of Congress, have united in a request that the Hon. A. H. Barnes, now presiding judge in the 3d Judicial District of Dakota, be appointed Chief Justice of the new Territory.

Judge Barnes would undoubtedly be a favorite among the people of Northern Dakota for any position he might desire, but especially for the one suggested. The people and the members of the bar know him, and have full confidence in his ability and integrity. Both have been tried since his advent into the Territory.

He was at first assigned to the Yankton district, where he proved himself a just and fearless judge, one who could not be swayed by the hope of gain, or intimidated by threats. His duties there were arduous and perplexing, but when he was assigned to this district last spring, he left Yankton bearing the respect of the bar and the esteem of the people.

Since coming to Northern Dakota he has held the courts in his own district and two terms for Judge Shannon in this district. And so far as Bismarck is concerned, it is the universal opinion that as a judge, Barnes is all that could be desired.

He is just and fearless; firm, but always courteous; quick in the dispatch of business, turning it off, however, without hurry or bluster, and uniformly correct in his decisions. He is of mature years, and of pleasing address—he is all that goes to make up the upright judge, the perfect man. On the bench he is at home.

While he has held courts in all portions of the Territory, in no one instance has occasion been given for ill will toward him, nor has criticism been indulged in by the bar or people; even those against whom his decisions have been rendered, feel that if they failed in sustaining their case, it was through no fault of the judge, for his action has in every instance been in keeping with the law and evidence.

The President now realizes the folly of appointing worn out politicians to official positions in the Territories, and since he has determined to appoint only men good and true, men who are not only worthy, but well recommended, may we not hope that he will yield to the unanimous wish of the bar of Northern Dakota, and appoint Judge Barnes Chief Justice of the new Territory, should it be established?

# THE NEWSPAPERS IN THE CAMPAIGN.

We have had some fine specimens of journalistic lying during the late campaign, on the part of Southern Dakota papers.

If, in order to sustain a newspaper's reputation as a party organ, it is necessary to resort to all sorts of tricks to mislead the people, to lying, to slander, to "newspaper ruffianism" of all sorts, the TRIBUNE wants none of it.

The individual who is an habitual liar, is generally regarded with contempt by his neighbors; the man who persistently slanders those who oppose him, is worse than a thief—and is so regarded in an intelligent community. The newspaper that resorts to lying and slander to promote the interests of its party, deserves to be placed on the same level as other ruffians of society.

Success is a good thing, but an honest man would prefer defeat a thousand times to success gained through dishonorable means.

Political campaigns can be carried on by gentlemen, without resorting to lying and slander; blackguards, however, resort to these weapons as naturally as ducks run to water.

The Dakota Herald has distinguished itself for economy in the use of truth in the late campaign, while the Elk Point Gleaner has proven its ability to hide the truth, at least.

The Republican press have behaved very handsomely in the main. The writer does not recall a single instance

where the journals supporting Judge Kidder have maligned the character of his opponents, or misrepresented the issues. Some hard things were said of Burleigh, but the truth of the charges were universally admitted.

Elsewhere will be found an article from the pen of John W. Smith, in relation to the best route to reach the Black Hills.

Mr. Smith is an old frontiersman and has lived in the Indian country for the past seventeen years as a trader and freighter and has passed over every route mentioned.

He has been all around the Hills—on every side of them and through them.

There can be no doubt about the richness of the placer mining in the Hills, and first class quartz indications have been found. Every miner who accompanied the expedition is satisfied to return.

A party will go from Bismarck to the Black Hills this season—it will be small in number, however, and will go prepared to meet the Indians or dodge the military. Congress is expected to abrogate the Sioux treaty at its next session; then there will be an immense rush to this new Eldorado. Bismarck is not only the nearest point to the Black Hills, as shown by Mr. Smith, by many miles, but it is also the best outfitting point, and the route from there lies over a better country than any other, and over neutral ground, ground not occupied by the Indians, ground not claimed by them.

# THE TRUE RING.

The following from the St. Cloud Press has the true ring, and shows its author to be a gentleman of deep thought and of liberal sentiments. Those disposed to make war on the railroads should ponder these views—should look at the case in all its bearings. If they do, this constant howl about extortions on the part of rail roads will cease. The Dakota Republicans in their convention, at the suggestion of the writer, adopted substantially these views.

The Press article is in review of a speech of Mr. Donnelly's, and is as follows:

While we have disposition to engage in the contest now pending between capital and farm labor as against the latter, identified as we are with their interests, and believing as we do that they have much cause for complaint, at the same time we recognize the right of capital to protection, and are disposed to urge a settlement of existing disputes upon the basis of justice as far as may be to all concerned. Mr. Donnelly's argument against the railroads is simply this: That, inasmuch as they claim the right to charge just what they please for passenger and freight traffic, they thereby dictate to the producers of the country what they shall receive for their surplus productions.

That it is necessary for the protection of the people that they be placed under legislative restraints, and that without this, ruin will utterly overtake us. He did not tell us, however, that there is a provision incorporated into all the railroad charters of this State, whereby they are authorized to charge only reasonable rates, which is the fact. If a patron of a road feels himself aggrieved by extortionate charges, all he has got to do is to bring the matter before the courts, where the question will be decided whether the charge is reasonable or not. Mr. D. tells us that unless the principal be established that the State has the right to regulate railway traffic, that there is no security for the producers of the country. We ask, is there not equal danger to railroads if it be at the mercy of improvident and hostile legislation. The whole difficulty arises in presuming that either party will act otherwise than at the direction of their true interests. The truth is, that which is for the interests of the railroads is for the interest of the people. Neither can prosper without the existence of the other, and those who assert a different doctrine do so in our opinion either from mistaken or wrongful motives. It is for the interests of the railroads that the country settles up and prosper. Their business depends upon the amount of surplus production which their several lines can command. To that end the railroads of this State have for years past kept an extensive correspondence with, and have established expensive agencies at, those points in Europe from whence we have received our chief supply of people. Particularly has this been the case with the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad which has done more than all other means put together to populate the prairies of the Northwest. Should we expect a corporation which has done so much to enhance our farming interests to become all at once the willing instrument

of their destruction? Rather should we not expect to find them joining hands with the producers of the country in the endeavor to increase production, and in promoting enterprise of all kinds which may contribute to the business of their road? We regard all these attempts to antagonize the different industrial interests of the country, as pernicious in the extreme, and as tending generally to bring about an entirely different result from that purporting to be the object of those engaged in it. We regard all legitimate pursuits as of equal dignity before the law, and justly entitled to the same share of public protection, without reference to the sphere of their operations. While the farmer, who raises a bushel of wheat, may have added a certain value to the product growing out of his labor in connection with the soil—the carrier who transfers the same to another market, where its value is increased, is entitled to a like consideration to the extent at least of the increase of value above the price of the article at home. The same may be said of tradesmen, the artisan, and the manufacturer; and to say that one class of industrial labor surpasses another in dignity, is the utterance of mere trash.

We cannot build up an exalted state of social development without a union of all the different industries upon which that society depends. The shoemaker who supplies the farmer with shoes—the miller who grinds the farmer's wheat—the manufacturer who furnishes him with the material of his dress, do their part as well, and are entitled to equal credit, with him who gives them bread in exchange for their wares. In our opinion he is a disturber of society, who would attempt to produce dissatisfaction between different pursuits. As society is now constituted, we are all laboring for one end—the elevation of all legitimate enterprise, and the debasement of none. We want no firebrands of dissatisfaction thrown into our midst, but hand to hand and heart to heart, we wish to pursue our respective callings in the fear of God and to the good of all.

Nor have we any sympathy with monopoly wherever it may exist. We recognize the fact that capital is often times oppressive, and that the management of our railroads has oftentimes worked great injustice to our farming interest. We should also recollect that other industries suffer a like hardship. This state of things can be largely accounted for in the fact that our railroads were built in advance of the necessities of the country; and to make them pay reasonable returns for their investments implied in their construction, it has been necessary to resort to what seems to us as high and extortionate rates. Even then, few if any of our roads have proved paying enterprises. They are to us in the nature of luxuries which we must pay for in order to enjoy. As the country advances in development, rates of transportation will decrease. Already our own road has made many valuable concessions in their freight rates, and we shall expect them to continue in the same direction. If we would enjoy railroads we must expect to pay for them. We cannot expect capitalists to engage in these enterprises for purposes of amusement or benevolence. When they build us roads they mean to do business with us, and we must expect them to manage their business for the sake of the profits. They do not differ very much from the balance of mankind; and when Mr. Donnelly pictured out to us in his felicitous style the bloated capitalist, and the voracious bondholder, as if they were so many monsters eager and ready to swallow us all at one bloody feast, he has drawn largely upon his own imagination and appealing strongly to our credulity. None of us would decrease our railroad developments. We have two few—not too many. They are the necessities of the age in which we live, and we cannot part with them without taking a step backward. We are sorry to notice this war on railroads at the present stage of our commercial advancement. We can not afford the stagnation which this branch of industry now suffers. Older States may perhaps afford the experiment of a qualified opposition, but here in the Northwest, where they afford the only relief to our rapidly increasing productions, we cannot afford the evils which this war has brought upon us. We must have railroads and we must pay for the user.

The wagon roads are still at our service if we do not wish to patronize railroads.

We have voluntarily placed ourselves outside of any water communication with the markets of the world. We are a producing community. Unless we can have railroads to take away our surplus productions and bring to us the articles we need for the comforts of life we may as well give up. Why then fight against enterprises which we all recognize as necessary for our social prosperity? Why not rather in a spirit of harmony accept there gratuitous investments for what they are really worth.

Andy Johnson does not like to be called Ex-Republican. He has made a rattling speech in which he insists that he was always a Democrat.

The grand jury at Salt Lake is composed of 16 gentlemen, and all movements opposed to polygamy. They will probably find indictments against their married brethren.

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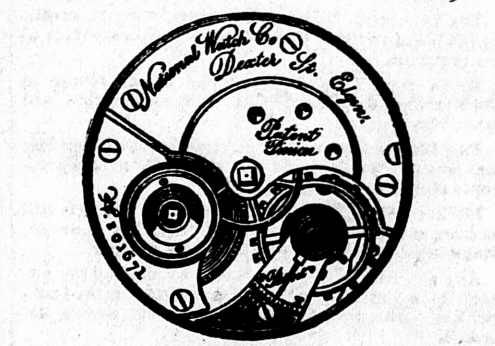
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## FROM BISMARCK TO THE BLACK HILLS.

### The Shortest, Safest and Best Route.

### WHAT AN OLD FRONTIERSMAN WHO HAS TRAVELED OVER ALL ROUTES, KNOWS ABOUT IT.

BISMARCK, D. T., Oct. 10, 1874.

Editor Bismarck Tribune:

So many refer to me for information concerning the Black Hills, that with your indulgence, I will give a brief sketch of the several routes suggested, and make such comparisons as seem to be called for to further the interests of those who at an early day will seek to reach the "New Eldorado."

Let me premise, however, by saying that I am familiar with all the routes, having been engaged for the past seventeen years in trading with the Indians, or freighting for the Government in connection with the Indians.

I have traveled over all of the routes mentioned, have been on every side of the Black Hills, and through them, having accompanied Custer's Expedition on its recent trip.

I give below, a table showing the distances in detail, via each route, and follow with a brief description of each, comparing them with the Bismarck route, which is preferable above all others:

FROM YANKTON		Miles.
To Ft. Randall, (stage road,).....		75—
" Old Whetstone Agency.....		30—105
" Forks of White River.....		150—256
" Forks of Cheyenne River, north-		
west.....		70—325
Up South Cheyenne to a point south-		
east of opposite Custer's Gulch.....		50—375
Northwest through the mountains to		
Custer's Gulch.....		50—425
FROM CHEYENNE, U. P. R. R.		
To Ft. Laramie, (stage road,).....		100—
" Niobrara.....		57—157
" Red Cloud's Agency.....		28—185
" Spotted Tail's Old Agency.....		26—211
" South Fork Cheyenne.....		85—91
" Custer's Gulch, through mountains,		95—347
FROM COLUMBUS, NEB., via Long Fork,		
To Niobrara River, traveling north.....		2—0
" Spotted Tail's New Agency, on		
White River.....		50—270
" South Cheyenne, south of west.....		85—350
" Custer's Gulch, through mountains,		50—400
FROM BOZEMAN, M. T.		
To Crossing of Yellowstone River, wag-		Miles.
on road.....		85—
" Big Horn, (old Ft. C. F. Smith),		150—185
" Big Piney, (old Ft. Phil. Kearney),		95—280
" wagon road, (old Ft. Reno),		55—385
" wagon road, (old Ft. Bennett),		45—375
" Head of Dry Fork of Powder River		
to Inyan Kara, traveling east, inter-		
secting Custer's trail.....		75—450
" Custer's Gulch, following trail south-		
east.....		65—515
FROM BOZEMAN, via Bear Butte,		
To crossing of Yellowstone.....		Miles.
" Mouth of Tongue River, (following		85—
down Yellowstone one).....		180—215
" Powder River, traveling south.....		80—295
" Little Missouri River, traveling south,		65—380
" Bear Butte, North Fork of Cheyenne		70—430
Custer's Gulch, following Custer's		
return trail.....		40—470
FROM BISMARCK, D. T.		
To Cannon Ball River.....		Miles.
" Battle Creek.....		24—
" Grand River.....		25—50
" North Branch.....		22—72
" Owl River.....		25—97
" South Branch.....		15—109
" Cherry Creek.....		15—127
" Cheyenne Forks.....		25—150
" Bear Butte.....		28—178
" Custer's Gulch.....		37—215
" Custer's Gulch.....		35—250

The route from Yankton passes immediately over the Sioux reservation, and in close proximity to several large Indian agencies; and the road from the Forks of the White River to Custer's Gulch, will be extremely tedious on account of the dreaded bad lands through which it passes.

From Columbus, one would encounter an immense sand desert lying between the head of the Loup and the Niobrara Rivers, with no wood and a great scarcity of water; besides this route runs through the Pawnee reservation. After reaching and crossing the Niobrara, great sand hills, devoid of vegetation, stretch northward to the White River; and from White River on to the Black Hills, the "Mauvais Terres," which are both dangerous and difficult, will be found.

From Cheyenne to Fort Laramie the road is excellent; but from the latter place to Red Cloud's Agency, one would again encounter those desolate sand-hills, running west, through which it is almost impossible to take a loaded wagon. Beyond Red Cloud Agency, the country is very broken, and overrun by hostile Indians at all seasons of the year. This route also traverses the Sioux reservation from south to north—passing through Red Cloud Agency, and within 50 miles of Spotted Tail's Agency. No other route can be had from Cheyenne, except via Fort Fetter-

man, which is fully as bad if not worse than by Red Cloud.

The route from Bozeman by the way of the abandoned old forts is a good one, a wagon road, well defined, covering a greater portion of the distance.

The route from Bozeman, via the mouth of Tongue River, although covering an unexplored country, and holding out great inducements to prospectors, will be found difficult and perhaps impracticable for wagons between the Yellowstone and Little Missouri.

The route from Bismarck to the Black Hills is much nearer than the route from any other point; one hundred and seventy-five miles nearer than from Yankton, ninety-seven miles nearer than from Cheyenne, on the U. P., and one hundred and fifty miles nearer than from Columbus, Nebraska.

This route is over a country well watered, and furnishing good grazing. Between Bismarck and the Black Hills there is not a foot of bad lands, besides it passes over neutral ground, ground not claimed or occupied by the Indians. It is as safe from Indian attacks as is the country between Bismarck and Fargo.

Gen. Custer, in speaking of this route, says:

The distance from Bismarck to Bear Butte, is about 95 miles. Harney's Peak is 35 miles southwest of Bear Butte. Custer's Gulch can be reached by a march of 24 miles, over an excellent country, affording good grazing, a fair amount of timber, an abundance of water, and everything essential to building up permanent villages along the route. A route which offers absolutely no engineering difficulties should occasion demand the construction of a railroad from Bismarck to the Hills. The trip can be made without the least difficulty in eight days, though ordinarily it should take ten days.

In alluding to the route suggested from the south, Gen. Custer says:

It is believed that all attempts to enter the Hills from the south or east, will be futile. I made several attempts to pass through them southward, but failed to find a passage. I had no difficulty in entering them from the west, or in passing out toward the northeast.

Of a suggested route, via Old Fort Pierre, Gen. Custer says:

Referring to Reynolds, who passed over the route from Fort Pierre to Bear Butte, I find that he pronounced against the route. On page 27 he says: "We have now been out ten traveling days, and are 140 miles from Fort Pierre. The whole country traversed is entirely unfit for the residence of white men." This, as I understand it, is the trail that some parties have talked of taking. I do not think it is feasible for a route or one likely to be adopted. It cannot be compared with the direct route I have suggested, running southwesterly from Bismarck, crossing at nearly right angles the following streams: Little Heart, Cannon Ball, Battle Creek, Grand River, Owl River and Cherry Creek, striking the Cheyenne at its forks. These streams are all small, and excepting one or two, afford good water and every facility for camping.

Many routes have been mentioned, but absolutely none present the advantages offered by the Bismarck route.

At Bismarck complete outfits can be secured, and at as low rates as at any other point on the Missouri River.

It should be borne in mind that there are already two trails from Bismarck to the Black Hills, made by Custer's Expedition; that a score or more of citizens of Bismarck accompanied the Black Hills Expedition, who are familiar with the route, many of whom will accompany an expedition from Bismarck to the Hills, as soon as the Government will consent to their occupancy.

I feel warranted in saying that this will be done in the spring, and that the abandoned forts in the Yellowstone country will be reoccupied.

JOHN W. SMITH.

### The Black Hills.

It is desirable that white men should be kept out of the Black Hills, therefore it is desirable that the Black Hills should be represented as bleak and inhospitable, and devoid of any allurements whatever for white men. Col. Frederick Grant is cited to confirm this account of the matter. We have no wish to impeach the testimony of that field officer on any matter within the sphere of his intelligence. The fact that he has been promoted with a rapidity beyond precedent, except in royal houses and royal armies, does not at all invalidate his evidence. But when we find Col. Frederick Grant discoursing of "metamorphic rock" or find anybody pretending that he has discoursed of metamorphic rock and of the signs of auriferous deposits, we will remind the jury that the witness is not an expert. A surprise not less than that of the Israelites when the prophet smote the celebrated "metamorphic rock" and changed it into a gushing stream, would affect us if young Colonel Grant being smitten by anybody, should gush trustworthy information on any subject. To be sure, young Colonel Grant did acquire some information on these subjects at West Point, but we only mention a fact well known in the seminary when we say that he acquired as little as possible, and we do him no injustice in assuming that he has hastened, and with success, to forget even that little. We have no doubt that he found the Black Hills a bore, and sincerely detested them, pining for the society of the Capital, which he has now returned to adorn; but we shall continue to prefer the evidence of our own alert and intelligent correspondent on the possibilities of that region to the testimony of young Colonel Grant.—N. Y. World.

### BEER.

Here, With my beer,  
I While golden moments flit  
Alas! They pass  
Unheeded by!  
And, as they fly,  
Being dry,  
Oh, I'm sipping here  
My beer.  
O, finer far  
Than fame, or riches are  
The graceful smoke wreaths of this cigar!  
Why Should I  
Weep, wait or sigh?  
What if luck has passed me by?  
What if my hopes are dead—  
My pleasures fled?  
Have I not still  
My fill  
Of right good cheer—  
Cigars and beer?  
Go, whining youth,  
Go weep and wail,  
Sigh and grow pale,  
Weave melancholy rhymes  
On the old times  
Whose joys like shadowy ghosts appear—  
But leave to me my beer!  
Gold is lost—  
So, if I gulp my sorrows down,  
I see them drown,  
In foamy draughts of old nut-brown,  
Then do I wear the crown,  
Without the cross.

### Black Hills.

### A Wagon Master Criticizes Winchell—Tells What Fred Grant Knows About it, and Throws New Light on the Subject.

BISMARCK, D. T., Sept. 29, 1874.

Correspondence St. Paul Press:

I notice in a late issue of your excellent journal, what purports to be a statement from Lt. Col. Fred Grant, in relation to gold in the Black Hills. Allow me a word in reply to him and to others who have disputed the reports of the miners, and discredited Custer's official report.

I have no interest whatever in getting up a Black Hills excitement. I have no interest in Bismarck or in any one here. I am an old resident of St. Paul, having resided there twenty years ago, but now reside at Pleasant Grove, Olmsted County. I wish to be heard on this question because I have been referred to for information in this matter by J. J. Hill, of your city, and others, to whom I have endorsed the reports of the miners. I have spent several years among the mines, and took considerable interest in the Black Hills prospecting, though having charge of the pack mule train, I could give but little attention to it. I panned out gold, however, and know that it exists there, and am ready to return for the purpose of mining, so soon as the government will permit the occupation of the Hills. I know there was gold found in many places in the Hills, rich placer mining, where from ten to fifty dollars per day can be taken out by the single miner.

As to Prof. Winchell, he seldom left the camp, and did not examine further than the rocks, and these generally near the base of the Hills, where the basaltic quartz would be most liable to be found. The gold may originate in the highest points, and be found in the drift many miles below. Winchell seems to have overlooked this fact, and refused or neglected to prospect or examine the ground where the gold was found. I, and scores of others, saw gold taken out, and we are satisfied with the prospects. Gen. Custer did not form his opinion from the reports of the miners, but from what he saw, and it should be remembered that Gen. Forsythe and Col. Ludlow sustained him. Now, as to Fred Grant, I do not believe he has made the report attributed to him, nor do any who were familiar with him and know his sentiments. Fred was very social and would talk with any one, and in fact he spent more time among the miners, wagon masters, etc., than he did at headquarters. He was always loud in praise of the country, and repeatedly endorsed the miners' statements of old discoveries; but he was not an enthusiast over the discovery as was Custer and some of his officers. He did not believe silver was found, but insisted that that which was reported to be silver was platinum, which was found at many points, and the reported plumbago he believed was discolored mica. He pronounced the country gold bearing, however, and did not discredit the reports of the miners. This was his mind when on the expedition, and after his arrival at Bismarck, he was interviewed at the Capitol Hotel, in the presence of Col. E. M. Brown, the Receiver of the United States Land Office, and others, and there reiterated these views.

Gen. Forsythe repeatedly talked of this matter, and endorsed wholly the reports of the miners. No doubt reports have been exaggerated somewhat, but no report has come from the miners that cannot be fully sustained. They report paying mines in Custer Park, and to give an idea as to the amount they will pay, they mention ten dollars per day, and add that there are other rich prospects. They allege, and are about to prove, that the fact that the quartz indications are good; but they do not pretend to have found quartz diggings.

As to the country, it is unrivaled for agricultural purposes, particularly for grazing, and abounds in fruits, as has been represented. I saw in the Black Hills berries growing wild, than I ever saw cultivated in California. I saw currants, both white and red, larger than I ever saw cultivated, and as delicious. I saw, and called Prof. Donaldson's attention to wild Timothy having heads six inches long, and blue joint over six feet in height. We saw and brought in specimens of wild flax over three feet in height. As to the timber, some of it is scrubby and worthless, except for fuel, but there is as fine Norway pine in the Black Hills as one could wish to see, or as fine as can be found in any country. Trees two feet through and running up seventy or eighty feet without limbs, ought to be regarded as good enough. Such are found in the Black Hills abundance. Lt. Wallace, who has been quoted in relation to the timber and gold adversely, repudiates the interview, and says he aimed to be cautious in speaking of the Hills, as he did not wish to add fuel to the flame, but he did not discredit the gold rumors or disparage the timber. He saw no timber fall, and therefore could not have known that it being brittle, broke as it fell, besides pitch pine, which he is made to speak of, is not brittle and would not break. As one of the expedition, wholly disinterested, I wish to see only the truth prevail.

JOHN C. WAGONER,  
Assistant Wagon Master and Facker of Custer's Expedition.

### BLACK HILLS.

### Col. Ludlow's Description of Them.

The following extracts are from the official report of Col. Ludlow, chief engineer of the Black Hills expedition:

It is a region admirably adapted to settlement, abounding in timber, in grass and flowing streams, with springs of pure cold water almost everywhere. The valleys of the South Slope are ready for the plow; the soil of wonderful fertility, as evidenced by the luxuriance of the grass and the profusion of flowers and small fruits; the climate entirely different from that of the Plains, giving evidence of being much more agreeable—cooler in the summer and more moderate in the winter; not

subject to drouth, for the nightly dew are very heavy; not liable to excessive snow-falls, for in narrow valleys containing a large creek no indications of overflows could be detected.

No coal was found. Extensive deposits of iron ore of good quality exists in massive beds of gypsum were met with. Specimens of gold were washed from the soil in the vicinity of Harney's Peak, and quartz in bed and bowlder was visible in large quantities. A specimen of something which they discovered, believed to be silver, but more resembled platinum, was shown. Plumbago also was found in small quantities. Any amount of excellent building stone, limestone, sandstone, and granite are present. Some of the limestones particularly in the vicinity of Inyan Kara, were fine enough for marbles and handsomely colored. The timber is mainly red pine and spruce of large size. Oak, ash and elm are found on the exterior slopes. Game is abundant; bear, elk and deer of two kinds were found and many killed. On the prairies antelopes were found in large numbers.

### A Quaker Printer's Proverbs.

Never send thou an article for publication without thy name, for thy name often secures publication to worthless articles.

Thou shouldst not rap at the door of a printing office, for he who answereth the rap sneereth in his sleeves and loatheth time.

Neither do thou loaf about, ask questions, nor knock down type, or the boys will love thee as they do the shade trees—when thou leavest.

Thou shouldst never read the copy on the printer's case or the sharp and hooked container thereof, or he may knock thee down.

Never enquire thou of an editor for news, for behold it is his business to give it to thee at the appointed time without asking.

It is not right that thou shouldst ask him who is the author of an article, for it is his duty to keep such things unto himself.

When thou dost enter an office, take heed unto thyself that thou dost not look at what may be lying open and concerneth the not, for that is not meet in the sight of good breeding.

Neither examine thou the proof sheet for it is not ready to meet thine eye, thou mayest understand.

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